NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI......No. 318 ABUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS .- THE PHENOMENON-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Sta av. and E

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 726 Broadway .- OPERA BOLLIFE LA GEANDE DUCHESSE. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE BALLET PAR-

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-way. FANCHETTE-ROSE DR St. FLEER. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th at .- Perform BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and Stravs, --

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street - Russian Con-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. - Covers

UNION EQUARE THEATRS, Pourteenth st. and Broad-way. NEGRO ACTS BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -- Could Vocat-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

RRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 at., between 6th ave. BRYANT'S MINETERES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 86th street and 3d ave. - LECTURE NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteenth street. SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATE, 40. Matinee at 234.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 14, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

the Public Departments; the Situation Yesterday in the Public Departments; kemowals and Appointments by the Comptroller—Movements of General Sherman—The Connecticut Murderess; Adjournment of the Trial of Mrs. Lydia Sherman—About Botts; Who Gave Him the Whiskey?—Adatrs on the Pacific Coast—New Railroad in Colorado Pacific Coast—New Railroad in Colorado Pacific Coast—New

ess: Adjournment of the Trial of Mrs. Lydia Sherman—About Hotts: Who Gave Him the Whiskey?—Adairs on the Pacific Coast—New Railroad in Colorado—The Missouri Railroad in Colorado—The Missouri Railroad Disaster—Missocilaneous Telegrams—The Church Troubles in Hudson.

The Wrecked Whaters: Full Details of the Great Disaster in the Arcue Ocean; Thirty-three Ships Crushed by icebergs: Loss \$2,690,000 and 27,000 Burreis of Oil; List of Men, Women and Children Saved; Probable Loss of Life—Loss of the American Erig Shelehoff with all Hands Except the Captain—The Evangelical Alliance: What the Delegatos Themselves say About their faterview with Gottchakoff—Society of the Army of the Cumberland—Hignway Robbers in Westchester.

Brooklyn's Burlens: The City of Churches Awake to Her Wrongs; Redress Near at Hand; the Work of Rooting Out Repeaters Progressing; A Photograph of Public Opinion—Meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council—Piestwood Park: Two Capital Trots—Trotting in Philadelphin—Workingwomen's Protective Union—Fatal Accident on Shipboard—Bold Highway Robbers.

Robbery.

—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Popular Uprising in New York—The Necessity of Thorough Municipal Reform"—News from Washington—Amusements—The Weather—Amuse-

ington—Amusements—The Weather—Amusement Announ-caseurs.

7—Judical Prosecution of the Newspaper Press to Ireland—The Pope and President Thiers—Thiers and the Bonapartes—Sad News from Switzerland: Disistrous and Extensive Pire in Geneva—Telegrams from England and France—important from Cuba—Federal Muscovite: The Frince Still Neptune's Guest; Return Visit of Admiral Rowan to the Abreck Yesterday—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Busi-

ness Notices.

8-The Proadway Widening: Argument on Appeal to the Supreme Court, General Termpeal to the Supreme Court Controvers Over peal to the Supreme Court, General Term— The Riverside Park: Legal Controversy Over the Awards and Assessments—Financial and

9-Advertisements.
10-New York City and Brooklyn Courts-Smallpox: The Epidemic in the City—Choicea:
Forty Deaths on Board the Steamsnip FrankInn—Snipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

THE BALTIMORE American says :- Maryland-"My Maryland"-will go for Grant in 1872. It will have a big democratic majority to get over if it does.

THE TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, enforcing the Ku Klux law, recently invaded Cleveland county, North Carolina, and arrested a number of South Carolina citizens who had fled. The people of Cleveland county look upon this as a flagrant violation of "State rights," but State rights is such an unseemly phrase just now that it is an unfortunate one for them to use.

GOVERNOR GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, having declared himself a temperance man, the Cincinnati Enquirer says he merits therefor the approval of all good men, and adds, "If other men in high position would go and do likewise public morality and virtue would be greatly promoted." This is a wise suggestion, especially adapted for the consideration of those men in "high position" who get "high" on Cincinnati whiskey.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA. - By cable telegram from Havana we have important news from Cubs. The Spaniards are becoming more vindictive. Colonel Estrada, of the insurgent army, the son-in-law of General Aguilera, was executed by the authorities, acting in the name of the monarchy. King Amadeus had created a special Order of the Cross for the decoration of Spanish volunteers on the island. Affairs are again beginning to look exceedingly serious in the Gem of the Antilles.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE has not requested he privilege of an asylum in France from President Thiers. The first report to that effect is untrue. So are we specially informed to-day by a HERALD telegram from London, The Roman Catholic Caurch is evidently disturbed at the centre of unity, but we incline to the opinion that the exact cause of the commotion is scarcely known as yet outside of the Vatican.

DISPOSING OF THE COMMUNE. -- In our telegraphic columns this morning it will be found that the Courts Martial at Versailles are rapidly disposing of the Communist offenders. Over ten thousand have been discharged and nearly eight thousand have been convicted. It is gratifying to know that no Communist has, as yet, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. If President Thiers really shes to found a republic it will be well for him to be magnanimous. We shall be glad to hear that the sentence pronounced upon poor Rossel has been commuted. The infant republie must not further stain itself with blood.

The Popular Uprising in New York-The all municipal offices from the 1st of

Necessity of Thorough Municipal Reform. The revolution that swept over New York on Tuesday last was made by the people, and not by the politicians. It was intended to accomplish two objects-the rebuke of official corruption and the overthrow of the oligarchy by which we have been ruled for the last five or six years. The result of the election was in reality accomplished by the citizens who seldom vote or take any interest in politics. They determined to prove the strength that lies behind political organizations; and they most effectually succeeded. The politicians were, of course, active in the movement. The republicans naturally united in any combination that could break down the democratic preponderance in the city. The outside democrats put forth their favorite candidate and worked with ardor in the cause. But the republicans proper could not have raised over forty thousand votes, and twenty thousand is the outside strength of the Young Democracy. The remaining twenty thousand votes by which the defeat of the Tammany candidates was secured came from the non-politicians, who gave themselves up for one day to the cause of honest government and political regeneration. Their action is as encouraging to the hopes of those who sincerely desire municipal reform as it is promising to the future of the republic. It proves that there is a latent power in the people which, on great occasions, can spring forth into light and accomplish mighty works. It shows that while the great mass of business men are willing, in ordinary times, to leave the machinery of political action to those who make a business of politics, they are, nevertheless, ready, when the necessity arises, to vindicate their own rights, and able, when thoroughly aroused, to overthrow the plans of the sbrewdest of politicians. Nevertheless the political revolution made

by the recent election is thorough and sweeping, and its effects will long be felt in New York. It has broken down old lines, and utterly destroyed the great preponderance of one political party at this end of the State. The enormous democratic vote cast in this city for the past six or eight years has frequently swept away the republican majorities in other parts of the State and has been the terror of that organization. Metropolitan commissions, registry laws and all sorts of schemes have been year after year concocted by the State Legislature, with the object of breaking the power of the democracy in their stronghold: but they all resulted in failure, and it has been left for the unscrupulousness, avarice and dishonesty of democrats themselves to accomplish the end for which their political opponents have so long labored in vain. The political portion of the republicans entered upon this crusade for city reform for the purposs of securing a great partisan advantagethe disruption of the New York democracy. This is now effected, and, moreover, a Legislature is chosen in which the republicans have sufficient strength to frame just such a law as they may please for the government of New York. The victory in this city, however, belongs to the reformers, and not to the republicans alone; and nothing is more certain than that they will take advantage of the power they have won and will accomplish a complete reorganization and reformation of the municipal government. The people have grown so heartily tired of misrule, and so disgusted with the bold corruptions of officeholders, that they are prepared to receive with favor any change that promises to rescue them from the hands of political hucksters. They will not be content simply with a transfer from one set of scheming artisans to another. The reform they d mand is one that will give them honest, intelligent public officers, without regard to politics and independent of all party obligations and intrigues. This they are determined to secure as the result of their recent victory, and this must not be denied them by the successful reformers.

overthrown by this tremendous revolution should accept the situation and not endeavor foolishly to fight against fate. Those public officers who have been convicted before the people of corruption and unfaithfulness to the trust confided to them must, of course, stand on one side and give up all thought of again acquiring influence and prominence any party. But the partisans who not implicated in official misconduct, and who yet, for old associations and from pride or fancied principle, still cling to the Tammany organization, may as well give up the ship, and do the best they can to assist in lifting the city government out of the mire of politics and putting honest men in office. There must necessarily be an interregnum of from two to three months' duration between this time and the organization of the State Legislature before any decided change can be made in the municipal government through the means of a new charter or by amendments to the present law. Several prominent officers bave already resigned their positions, and the retirement of Tweed is only a question of a few hours. If Mayor Hall will read the lesson of the recent election aright he may do much to prepare the way for a non-partisan administration by fillng the existing vacancies with good men without distinction of party. Horace Greeley, with his practical good sense and his sturdy honesty, would make an excellent Park Commissioner in place of Sweeny, while Judge Hilton's office might be well filled by Samuel J. Tilden, who bas distinguished himself in the cause of reform. The Department of Public Works. which has been so grossly abused by Tweed and his gangs, should be placed by Mayor Hall at once in the hands of some practical and efficient man such as Stewart, the well known builder. With such appointments as these Mayor Hall would set an example to the State Legislature that might be useful to the city, and would, moreover, prove his readiness to yield to the will of the people, so plainly expressed at the

The old political leaders who have been

The successful reformers will no doubt effectually perform the work for which they have been chosen as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as practicable. It is probable that they will at once take charge of the city government by an amendment of Brooklyn now is an independent, non-partisan the present charter, which shall vacate newspaper to conduct the reform fight

ballot box.

February and either leave the President of the new Board of Aldermen to discharge the duties of Mayor until the spring of 1873 or give to that Board the appointment of a Mayor until the next charter election. If the newly elected Aldermen select John Cochrane as their President the city will, in the former case, secure an acting Mayor who thoroughly understands the whole machinery of the New York government, whose honesty, integrity and capacity will be admitted by all, and whose intimate acquaintance with our public men would enable him to make excellent selections for the several departments, should the appointing power be left in his hands. The reformers could not probably adopt a better programme, or one that would give us more speedily or more effectually a sound reorganization of our municipal government. The work of enacting a new charter, to take effect in 1873, could then be proceeded with deliberately, and sufficient time could be expended on it to insure its perfection in every feature. Our citizens have rendered their verdict emphatically enough this month, and would willingly be spared the excitement and trouble of an election in the spring. They have signified their faith in the reform movement, and hence will accept the action of the Lagislature cheerfully, and give their support to any municipal government it may provide for us, so long as the character of the officers chosen to conduct it is such as to warrant public confidence. John Cochrane would make an efficient, honest and popular Chief Magistrate, and there should be no opposition to his selection as President of the new Board of Aldermen in view of the probable action of the Legislature. The certainty of the coming change in the city administration does not, however, render it less imperative on the present Mayor to fill the vacancies existing in the departments with competent and acceptable officers. With Greeley, Tilden and Stewart in the Departments of Parks and Public Works the reformation of the city government would be already commenced, and under such a Mayor as John Cochrane no unnecessay changes would be made. The people look to the reform party for the regeneration of the city, but they also expect Mayor Hall to perform his duty faithfully so long as he remains their chief executive officer. time has gone by for political strategy. What we want now is a reformed government, independent of party, and the sooner the work is

The Cholers Come.

commenced the better.

The German steamer Franklin arrived in the Lower Bay yesterday from Stettin, Germany, having put into Halifax on the route for supply of coal. She has cholera on board. forty-one deaths from that disease occurred during the voyage. The most stringent restrictions of quarantine were at once brought to bear upon the unwelcome visitor, and hopes are entertained that the cool, frosty weather will modify its contagious character. Now that it is here, however, we must relax no efforts at cleanliness as to our streets and houses. Doctors disagree as to its virulence in cold weather, and the fact of its sudden appearance upon the vessel after she had been ten days at sea would tend to confirm the opinion held by some physicians that the cold weather does not affect the virulence of the contagion at all. But in addition to the new arrival the smallpox is on the increase here, and Judge Bosworth, of the Board of Health, even intimates that that Board is unable under present circumstances to combat the disease with any success. We must, therefore, be especially careful, and we greatest vigilance. In an emergency like this let not Perth Amboy and the avarice of some of our shipping merchants step between us and safety.

In the excitement of watching for our royal visitor, the Grand Duke, we had completely forgotten this ghastly guest whom a month or two ago we were looking out for. Alexis' coming had chased away all the dismal appre hensions of the cholera coming. We were preparing to give our Russian guest a joyful reception, and to welcome him with banners and bonfires and open arms, and it is a most discomforting reflection that the other guest whom we most dreaded, whom we are disposed only to receive with a strict quarantine and closed doors, and whose visit is so likely to be attended with desolation and mourning rather than with gladness and rejoicing-that this dreary visitor has knocked at our gayly decked doors first.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN GENEVA, SWITZER-LAND. -- In a HERALD special telegram report by cable from London our correspondent in the British capital appounces that an extensive and most seriously alarming fire broke out in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, some time yesterday morning, and raged with most disastrous violence during the day. The flames had not been subdued at the date of our latest despatch in the evening, so that the fire fiend was baving his wicked way amid the ancient buildings and central hives of busy industry in the old Swiss town almost as completely as it was enjoyed by the demon in the granaries, warehouses and private residences of modern Chicago in America. Geneva is endeared to the world for its treasures of art, science and manufacture, but more particularly on account of its having sheltered the great lights of the Protestant Reformation, Calvin and Crapmer, and afforded a residence to John Knox. Other men of great renown have had their birth within its walls, so that people will receive the news of its destruction by fire, should such a mournful event occur, with feelings of pain and dismay.

THE BROOKLYN REPORM MOVEMENT IS progressing in the light of the New York example very rapidly and satisfactorily to a solution of the frauds and corruptions said to exist in the city government there. The Board of Aldermen, upon whom devolves the duty of canvassing the votes, finding evidence in the returns of either negligence or fraud. yesterday demanded the presence of the district canvassers before them to certify to the returns as presented. Water Commissioner Bliss, the only republican on the Water Board, has resigned. The great want of The Chief Justice of Iroland and an

The HERALD special telegram from Dublin which we publish this morning goes to show that Ireland is becoming really excited over the consequences of the jury verdict which acquitted the man Kelly of the charge of murder of Head Coustable Tallot. The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench partakes of the agitation. He has seen fit to out aside the ermine and enter the lists for criminal argument and recrimination with a newspaper writer. The editor of a Dublin journal has been arrested and sentenced to porisonment for some months in the common jail for the crime of libelling his Lordship in connection with his remarks on the judicial conduct of Kelly's trial during the period of that investigation. This appears to be a very poor business for the "right trusty and well-beloved cousin and Counsellor the Queen of England, as his Lordship is styled officially. Curran instructed a former Justice of Ireland as to the danger of descending from the bench in order to fight personal battles, for the reason that if the dignitary is defeated he may find it difficult to bide his disgrace by again muffling himself in his robe of office. Smollett tells that when Roderick Random's man Strap threw off his coat that he might enter into a pugilistic encounter in the streets of London and got well beaten by his adversary he found that his coat had been stolen by one of the persons in the crowd, leaving him sore in body and half naked. It may be so again, even with His Lordship the Chief Justice, for this man Pigott appears to be a fussy personage who delights in the troubles of agitation.

In the meantime the people of the South o Ireland remain jubilant over the popular verdict in Kelly's case, so that the Green Island home still remains a divided house.

The Whaling Fleet Wrecks and Other . Marine Dinnsters.

We have complete reports of the disastrous loss of thirty-three whaling vessels in the Arctic Ocean, accompanied by a narrative of the horrors which attended and followed the wreck of the American brig Shelehoff during a hurricane, when on a voyage from San Francisco for Caliao, Peru. All hands, crew and passengers, on board perished, with the exception of the commander of the bri , Captain Hopkins. The names of the unfortunates are given by the writer. The scenes which were witnessed in the Arctic Ocean during the ice and snow drift, which attended, or caused, the disasters to the whalers, were of an exceedingly exciting character. Not many lives were lost, fortunately, so far as is known at present. The commercial consequences of this visitation to the whalers will be very decided and depressing to the interests of the many persons engaged in the ventures. These events afford one more sad proof of the fact that man, even with all his skill and lusty energy, is a very weak power when he has to struggle with dread ocean, in which "the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempests."

THE FULTON FERRY ENGROACHMENT on the Brooklyn city property in the erection of their new ferry house was reported upon by a committee of the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday. The report stated that the ferry company wants to rent the property for a mere nominal sum, and had refused the proposition of the Councilmen that the fare for foot passengers be reduced to one cent, at all times of day or night, in consideration of permission to retain the property. Thereupon the committee recommend that legal action be commenced against the company at once. The report was laid on the table for two heard of again. But we would urge it upon the Brooklyn authorities to make an example and a warning of this unruly corporation, not by compelling them to take down their house, as that would occasion great inconvenience to the people of that city, but to make them pay a good round sum for the lease of the ground. They pay now, we believe, one dollar to New York city for the privilege of running the ferry, out of which they make a million or two yearly; and they still have the impudence to insist upon a mere nominal rent for their latest encroachment. Let Brooklyn make the ferry company pay a handsome sum for their impudence in building their house upon other people's property.

THE MONTREAL Gazette thinks that the united (reform) action in this city last Tuesday "was rather too spasmodic to be continuous, and that the traditions of New York legislators and officials are only too likely to influence for evil the characters of the new men." Not at all likely. New York city has wrenched berself out of the rut of corruption in which she has been so long galloping, and is now coursing on a splendid and level turupike the highway of permanent reform.

ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENTS.-The Fond du Lac (Mo.) Northwestern Courier is in favor of an alliance of democrats and liberal republicans for the specific object of defeating General Grant. The Cincinnati Volksblatt, the St. Louis Dispatch, the Sacramento Reporter, are among our recent exchanges that endorse the same policy, which is hardly that of the passive or no-nomination policy of the St. Louis Republican. There may be considerable change in the views of these democratic exponents before the time for calling a convention or deciding upon making a nomination arrives.

THE ZANESVILLE (Ohlo) Courier thinks it a remarkable coincidence that two such able democratic papers as the Washington Patriot, the organ of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and the Zanesville Signal, the organ of the Muskingum County Ring, should come out the same day in favor of the "passive" policy. The organs of all political rings, about these days, are in a passive mood.

THE RING AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.-The New York School Journal regards as one of the grand results flowing from the people's victory on Tuesday last that our public schools "are at last freed from the galling yoke of the Tammany Ring." Any change calculated to relieve our present school system of the incubas of corruption and favoritism that now bears upon it should be bailed with rejoicing by every friend of sound education. The knife of reform should be applied without delay to the rotten branches that now distigure our public tree of knowledge.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Tenth Subscription Night.

"Faust" seems to have taken the strongest hold of the New York public. Last night was its fourth representation in this city, and we may truly say its best. The Marguerite of Nilsson has ocen already described in these columns; but volumes might be written on this matchless impersonation without the necessity of repetition in any feature. Her maidenly reserve on boing accorded in the Kermesse by Fanat. reserve on being accosted in the Kermesse by Faust her childish joy on beholding the jewels, her pas aionate love for the young cavalier that ensuared her sout, her feeling of stupefaction when the full realization of the weight of misery brought upon her through the agency of the demon dawns upon her after the death of her brother, her wild appeal to Heaven in the memorable church scene, and the sublimity of her death make up a picture of betrayed innocence and womanly love such as has seldom been preson had not played another rôle in this country but son had not played another rôle in this country but Marguerite she should be received as the first living prima donna on the operatic stage; for it is a difficult and subtle rôle, and can only be appreciated and impersonated by a great genus. M. Victor Capoul made quite a hit last night in the title rôle. Frequent impersonations of the character have given him an ease and command of the role that were not perceptible at the first representation of the opera, and his rendering of "Salve Dimora" and "Dammi Ancor" was well worthy of the applause it evoked. M. Jamet's Mephistopheles is the most startling picture of Satanic power that our boards have ever been accustomed to. The other features in the opera have been already alfuded to at former representations.

features in the opera have been already alluded to at former representations.

This season we have at present, or have had diring the past month, the following artists in opera in this city—Nisson, Kellogg, Parepa-Rosa, Vanzini. Gazzaniga, Wachtel, Capoul, Santley, Iravton and Herrmanns, We migat mention a score of others, but these are of world-wise reputation. Why cannot all of these artists be massed together in one combany, thus giving an opportunity to a manager of presenting opera as it has never been given in this city? The hint is worth the attention of a manager, as crowded houses are sure for an entire season. Wallack's Theatre.

season as Elliot Grey, in his popular drams of Rosedale," to a crowded house. The warm reception accorded to the favorite actor when peared on the scene showed how much he was appreciated by the audience, who welcomed him with an enthusiasm which there was no mistaking. His rendering of the dashing, careless soldier, Elliott Grey, was marked by ease was acting. Mr. Wallack seems so perfectly at home on the stage, and discards so completely the work and tricks of the sock and buskin order that he merits to be called the Mathews of the American stage. With the power of a true artist, he so thoroughly identifies mimself with lits character that we forget the actor and find our interest concentrated on the fortunes of the character presented to us. It is not too much to say that during the representation last night Mr. Wallack justified the entinalisatio reception which was accorded to him by his friends—the public. The villain of the piece, Miles McKenna, was played by Mr. Gilbert, who acquitted himself with his usual ability. The versatinty of this artist is so great that he seems equally successful in all his roles; and, without diving too deeply into the regions of metodrama, he gave us a forcible and artistic representation of the heavy villain. Mr. Charles Rockwell's Colonel Cavendish May was stiff and constrained, and it was painfully evident during the performance that he was acting. Mr. Stoddart, in Bunbury Kobb, had one of those characterizations in which he succeeds well, and the picture of the rich, vulgar squire, if unequal to many of his other efforts, possessed the merit of being good as far as it went. Two ladies made their first appearance at this theatre—Miss Isidora Cameron, who played Lady Adela Grey in a weak, unsatisfactory manner, and Madame Poils, who took the part of Tabitha Stork, the curious old housekeeper, and displayed considerable artistic power in a role which offered only limited scope. Miss Elie Germon, as Rosa Leigh, was vivacious in her acting and realized fully the character of the light-hearted, good-natured girl. work and tricks of the sock and buskin order that he

People laugh as frequently and as loudly at poor. ecile Lord Dundreary as at first, and the houses keep up astonishingly well. The piece is one which depends for success more upon its power to excite and its monotony is somewhat diversified by an occasional change in the text and jokes. For instance,
Lord Dundreary does not read every night the same
letter from his brother Sam, though these various
episties are all equally droll. Mr. Sothern has decidedly improved, so far as making himself heard is
concerned. During the first week of the piece he was
inaudious to half the house, out now he has piched
his voice to the right degree of strength. Mr. Raymond, as Asa Trenchard, though still to some
extent the impossible Yankee of the British
stage, has succeeded in bringing himself
somewhat nearer to American specimens of
the same article. As before, however, the
text of his part bristles with every vulgar morsel of
slang to be found upon any part of the Continent;
but that is the fault of the piece itself. Miss Jenne
Lee, as Mary Meredith, is very successful. She
plays quietty and ensily, and, defective as
the piece is in plot, the scene in which
she learns from Asa the interesting lie
about her dead uncle is really interesting. and its monotony is somewhat diversified by an oc Lina Edwin's Theatre-"La Grande Duckeme."

its attractiveness for those who have many times been surfeited by both quality and quantity. Aimee,

the dashing, vivacious, versatile and captivating representative of her religious school of art, ap peared last evening as the Grande Duchesse, before first class house, bent on feeling revived and full of expectation as to the success-ful result of the entertainment. Nobody was disappointed. The herome looked pretty, sang well and acted the part to perfection. Glittering with diamonds, she seemed a full blooded duchess in point of wealth, a charming commandante so far as her rollicking deportment was concerned, and fairly excelled many of her predecessors by the graceful manner in which she rendered some of the well known arias that fall to the lot of the amorous lady she so admirably personated. The handsome lutle theatre was well filled, and, taking into consideration the limited dimensions of the stage, the production was creditably placed on it. The Fritz of the evening, M. Noe, was in many respects a better actor than any who had represented the low-born soldier on the New York opela bouge stage hitherto. In his manner and gait there was a carcless swing and aphomb, which could hardly be expected in the peasant, elevated from the ranks by the caprice of a lemaie and love-struck sovereign. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he was more of a gentleman than Hulevy and Meithac intended that he should be. But with all his defects M. Noe has tine physical points and he looked every inch a soldier. By the way, his costume made him look very like the drawings of Peter the Great in the old line engravings, a few of which are how extant, and we would recomend Alexis when he arrives, after his ancestor, who is represented so carefully in all details of costume by M. Noe. It is like praising good wine to speak of the General Boum of M. Puchesia. He is all phat lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous, he's divine, atta lapey panited him, He is secuteous he's agent and lour years ago—pasitaking, careful adotors, with hardly a flaw in their characterization—and last evening they created genume entitustasm in the little byou of a theate decessors by the graceful manner in which she ren hast evening they created genuine entitudiasm in the little byou of a theatre. The Prince Paul of the evening (Albert Juliea) is rainer limp as yet, but it must be remembered that during the evening he had to undergo a rigid comparison with the late M. Leduc, one of the best actors that ever appeared. stage in opera bouffe. account for any shortcomings in the feeling tag audience; and those who know critical a French audience may become co may become where there is any shortcoming or defect will readily derstand that ar. Julien did better under the cumstances of appearing for the first time in a character which has been performed as perfectly as possible, without any great talling off in the expectation of a mixed audience. To speak, fairly the entire performance seemed to please, and that is one of the reasons, and the principal one perhips, why people attend a theatre.

The variety presented nightly at this house is in making up the programme the management had, apparently, more regard to quantity than quality. The performance would certainly not lose any of its attractions by some judictions curtailing. A local drams, entitled "Work," is nightly presented. It is drama, entitled "Work," is nightly presented. It is full of droil and impossible situations, and the moral sentiment which some of the characters are made to utter appears simply as a sickly parody. One of the marked features of the entertainment is the gymnastical performance of the Gamella children. The oit-repented and vulgar court scene, in which Judge Dowling and Lawyer Howe, represented by Josh Hart and G. L. Stoute, are made to figure so prominently, is still hugely enjoyed by the patrons of this house. There were, however, some very amusing reatures in the performance as a whole, and the audience, which was by no means hypercritical, appeared thoroughly happy and contented.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Congressman Stokes, of Tennessee, Indicted.

Another Attempt to Reconstruct the South.

Georgia the Next State To Re Attended To.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1871. Ex-Congressman Stokes Indicted for Fraud. The Graud Jury of the District of Columbia to-day found bills of indictment against one W. B. Stokes, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, and Victor G. Powell, an ex-clerk in the Second Auditor mee, on the charge of defrauding the governmen out of \$68,000. This is the case recently develop by the detectives connected with bounty frauds and alse muster rolls of Captain Beatty's company of mounted infantry in Tennessee. It will come up trial in a few weeks. Habeas Corpus To Be Suspended in Georgie.

Notwithstanding the contrary statements given out, it is highly probable that certain counties in Georgia will shortly be proclaimed and the writ of habeas corpus in them be suspended. As a matter of fact the subject is now under consideration by ttorney General Akerman, and there is no present warrant for any allegation that his conclusions will be against the enforcement of the Ku Kiux act in at least the northwestern part of the State. No istration, upon general principles, would be giad to dispense, if they could, with the enforcement of an act that is only tolerated by the dominant party on the score of necessity and accepted by no party, and it is still more certain that wherever it is put in force the necessities of the case will be pushed to the front. The government officers, too, are dissatisfied the general contounding of the operations of the goes, at the utmost, no further than to confer purisreally of national consequence, and the suspension of the writ of nabeas corpus is for no other purpose than to keep off the interference of the State judiciary after the federal jurisdiction has attached. From current indications it is quite possible the Ku Klux act will before long be in operation in several other of the late insurrectionary States. The of the Kian read no newspapers and bave no inter-course that reaches beyond their own county seats; Georgia or Mississippi, and the only way to impress any one section of the South is to let them feel its weight among themselves, irrespective of what has ensiest, but it is the only effective way. The Ku Klux Klan in the Southern States is the tall end of the rebellion, and General Grant, being ordered thereto by Congress, intends to crush it out at any cost or risk.

The Life Saving Stations on the Jersey Secretary Boutwell expects the new hou

wenty in number, erected at the life saving tions on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island during the past summer, will be ready for occuthe appropriation, \$200,000, has, it is claimed, been judiciously expended under the direction of Captain Marine, and although the amount set apart for the improvement of the life saving stations was not as large as the best interests of the service and humanity demand, yet much better facilities will be ecution of their labors. The best apparatus and such other improvements will be added as the means will permit.

Revision of the Tariff in Prospect.

The Senate Committee on Figures met here to-Ames were present at roll call, and Messrs, Morrill brief session of the new Congress last March, were discussing the Ku Klux legislation the House, in default of anything else to do; and under the spur of an ave and no vote that cut of dodging, tracted the items abolishing the taxes on coal and salt from an unfinished blil of the last Congress and passed them. Acting under the instructions of the Senate, its Finance Committee has now assembled to consider these and other matters re-lating to taxes and the revenue, but they are not likely to go any further than to have an cerned, and, perhaps, to conditionally agree upon the general policy to be recommended to the ody of which they are members. It is to be renembered that the House Committee on Ways and Means, which has especial charge of the whole subject matter, is yet to be appointed, and its compo-sition will be different from that of the old committee. Speaker Blaine will not fall to take note of slow veering of public sentiment relative to the tariff, and some men who have been prominent on this committee heretofore will have no chance to speak by its authority in the coming session. Por these reasons, and because the House is already restive under certain Senatorial encroac its exclusive domains, the Senate committee will not be pronounced in its action upon measures wait to see what the new committee of the House will do. Personal.

The President and Mrs. Grant have returned to Among the callers on the President this morning

Snow in the West.

At the Signal Office this morning snow was reported at Omana and Nebraska, and at five o'old this evening it was snowing at Corune, Utah, and Dulute, Minn.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 14—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twen y-four Hours. The area of the highest barometer has moved ortheastward on to the coast of Maine. parometer, with cloudy and threatening succeeds along the entire Atlantic coast. The pressure is quite low south and west of the Ohio Valley, with rain. A Small area of high barometer, with

clear weather and brisk northwest winds, has

extended southeastward into Missouri and Ohio.

Probabilities.
The area of lowest pressure will probably move northeastward into Ohio, with fresh westerly winds between it and the Guif. Increasing and brisk northwest winds with clearing in the Missouri valley. Easierly winds, with rain on Tuesday from Georgia to New Jersey, and cloudy weather in New England. Brisk north and northwesterly winds are probable for Lake Michigan, and increasing southeast winds, veering to southwest, on the lower lakes and the South Atlantic coast.

Warning Signals Ordered. Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Savannah, Wilmington, and continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Mobile and

The Wenther in This City Yesterday. The lottowing record will snow the changes in th emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of 114, 701, as indicated by the thermometer at Hubbut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ana street:—

1870.	1871.		1870.	1871
3 A. M 48	87	3 P. M	60	44
6 A. M 47	37	6 P. M	50	50
9 A. M 49	39	9 P. M	49	47
12 M 56	40	12 P. M	56	46
Average temperat	ure yes	terany		. 42
Average temperat	are to	correspondi	ng das	